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Pyongyang Demands U.S. Apology, Return of Tourist

The DPRK demanded an American apology for the Nov. 23 gun battle and a prompt return of the kidnapped foreign tourist as Pyongyang decided to postpone untill some time next year the second round of north-south economic talks originally scheduled for December 5.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the DPRK, strongly demanded an apology for the Nov. 23 slaying of three north Korean guards at the truce village of Panmunjom and an early return of the foreign tourist the Americans had taken away by force, the official Korean Central News Agency reported from Kaesong.

Maj. Gen. Li charged, "Among the personnel killed by the U.S. armymen, there were men who could have been saved, if they were given first aid in time. But, due to the continued concentrated fire by the enemy, they could not be saved instantly and three of them died at last."

The demand was made when the 426th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 25 to deal with the Nov. 23 gun battle at the truce village of Panmunjom, following the 474th meeting of secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission on Nov. 24.

The incident happened after a foreign tourist was kidnapped by Americans.

As the DPRK senior member gave a detailed account at the meeting, it happened when one of the foreign tourists of the north side, while taking pictures in the Panmunjom conference room area on the morning of November 23, unintentionally crossed the central demarcation line between the MAC conference room and the joint duty officers room of the enemy side.

A guard of the north side approached the tourist to caution him and protect his safety. But, at that moment, U.S. armymen took away the tourist by force and even fired a barage of prohibited automatic rifles, machine guns and hand grenade throwers at northern guards, Maj. Gen. disclosed.

As a result, one north Korean guard fell on the spot.

Under this situation, the DPRK personnel demanded through a telephone notice that the American side stop firing and informed it that disarmed men would cross the central military demarcation line to save the wounded man of the north Korean side. But, the U.S. armymen fired hundreds of rounds of ammunition of "M-16" automatic rifles and machine guns and the U.S. side brought into the joint security area over 50 personnel armed with automatic weapons in a large truck they had already prepared. And then, they took a combat posture and expanded the firing.

The U.S. side shot to death the northern personnel of the DPRK side approaching their wounded guard man to save him, although the north Korean side did not attack the enemy side

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DPRK Postpones N-S Economic Talks

PYONGYANG November 27 (KCNA) – Li Song Rok, head of the delegation of the north side to the north-south economic talks, on November 27 sent the following telephone notice to the chief delegate of the south side concerning the second north-south economic talks:

As your side knows, a grave incident occurred on November 23 around the conference room in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, where the first economic talks had been held. In this incident a group of guards of our side were killed by armed guardsmen of the United States and the south side.

Due to this armed provocation committed not many days before the second economic talks, the situation of our country which had just begun to head for relaxation has been brought to the highest pitch of strain and the Panmunjom conference room area is shrouded in a horrifying atmosphere.

Even the safety of the delegates cannot be guaranteed and, accordingly, the talks cannot be held with a sense of security in such situation in which peace is threatened extremely and the atmosphere of dialogue is worsening rapidly.

Therefore, we think that the second round of the north-south economic talks scheduled for December 5 cannot but be postponed till next year.

It is our basic stand to bring to a success the economic talks which opened for the first time in 40 years.

We earnestly hope that the talks will be resumed at an early date with your side taking a responsible step for dispelling the tensions created by the incident and creating a climate of dialogue.

Funeral Held for Guards

A funeral of comrades Hong Song Mun, Yun Gyong Chun and Kim Jong Chol, guards of the Korean People's Army, who had died in a gun-firing by the U.S. in the Panmunjom conference room area was held solemnly on November 25.

Attending the funeral were the parents and brothers and sisters of the deceased, cadres of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, the senior member of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission, functionaries of the Kaesong municipal party, power and economic bodies and public organizations, and People's Army soldiers.

The chief and members of the CPV liaison office at the MAC, the Czechoslovak and Polish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission were present.

Wreaths from the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, People's Army Units and Kaesong Municipal Party, power and economic bodies and public organizations were laid around the coffins covered with flowers.

Among the wreaths was one from the CPV liaison office at the MAC.

Amid the dirge, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army carried the coffins and headed for the cemetery.

A large number of people and soldiers saw off the coffins on the road with deep condolences, finding it hard to repress indignation at the Americans who brutally killed their revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

A ceremony took place in the cemetery to pay the last homage to the deceased.

Colonel Kim Du Hwan, member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, made a speech at the ceremony.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialist aggressors killed by a gun-firing in broad daylight guards of our side on their routine duty in the Panmunjom conference room area, he said: This is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the provisions agreed upon between the two sides and a shameless criminal act to prevent the relaxation of tensions and the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful talks in Korea.

He pointed out that comrades Hong Song Mun, Yun Gyong Chun and Kim Jong Chol had devotedly fought for the Party and the leader, the socialist homeland and the people from the beginning of their service at the post of national defence to the last moments of their lives.

Having lost our priceless revolutionary comrades, all our hearts are burning with bitter hatred and revengeful thought against the U.S. and provocateurs, he said, and continued:

"The U.S. must pay dearly for their murder of our revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors denounced by all the world's peace-loving people as well as our people must bear full responsibility for their grave crime."

The coffins of the deceased were buried amid the playing of funeral music and gun-reports.

The attendants laid wreaths and observed a moment's silence in memory of their comrades-in-arms.

SR-71 Spy Flights

The U.S. infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitute reconnaissance plane into the sky above the DPRK territorial waters south of Kangryong Peninsula in the West Sea of the DPRK at around 11 hours 34 minutes on November 29 and then infiltrated the plane into the sky above the DPRK territorial waters east of Kosong at around 13 hours 8 minutes for espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

The senior member of the DPRK side to the military armistice commission sent a telephone notice on Nov. 29 to the American side and strongly protested, saying that the U.S. aerial intrusion and espionage are a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and an infringement upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and demanded it take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar incidents.

This followed that the U.S. committed the grave military provocation of infiltrating an "SR-71" deep into the sky above the DPRK territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK at around 16 hours 9 minutes November 27 and again sending the plane into the sky above the territorial waters south of

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Seoul Students Continue Attacking DJP Buildings

The south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported about continued attacks of Seoul students on buildings of the "Democratic Justice Party," its "central party" building was occupied by them.

At around 6:50 on the morning of November 22, a group of students threw stones at the office room of Pong Du Wan, a "National Assemblyman" from the "Democratic Justice Party", in Mapo district, Seoul, and smashed its windows.

At around 7 that morning, students smashed with stones windows of the office room of the Seoul "seventh district party" of the "DJP" in Sodaemun district.

Earlier, on the night of November 21, students made an attack on the "central study and training institute of the Democratic Justice Party" in Kangdong district and burnt a motorcar and bus there.

Meanwhile, more than 300 students of Sogang, Yonsei, Ehwa Women's and Hongik universities and Methodist Theological Seminary assembled at Sogang University on November 21 and held a "meeting to fight against the 'Democratic Justice Party'", according

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Belt-Conveyor Lines Nos. 4,5 Under Way at Musan Mine

The construction of belt-conveyor lines Nos. 4 and 5 for the transport of scraped earth with an annual capacity of several dozen million tons is being accelerated at the Musan Mine, one of the biggest iron ore mines in Korea.

Those lines will carry scraped earth into a deep valley 6 kilometres off through three mountains from six ore depots. Long-distance conveyor lines Nos. 1 and 2 already completed.

A number of belt-conveyor lines have been built of late in the mining industry.

A conveyor line extending more than 6,300 metres has been Coal Mining Complex.

Long-distance conveyor lines have been built at the Samchonpo, Taehyang and Ripsok coal mines of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex.

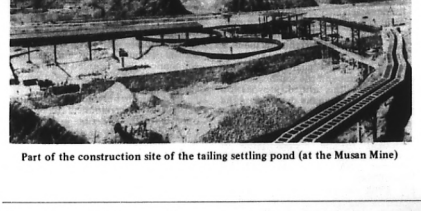
The underground conveyor line of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, one of its kind of biggest scale in the country, has been completed.

The March 5 Youth Mine, the Sangnong Mine, the Kapsan Mine and other mines have been equipped with many long- and short-distance lines to increase their transport capacity.

The long-distance conveyor line put into operation at the Unryul Mine has constantly carried off scraped earth in the past 8 years, which has linked islands to dam off the sea water to make it possible to reclaim thousands of hectares of tideland.

President Kim Il Sung set at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea tasks to lay many transport pipe, belt-conveyor and cable lines for different purposes and use them extensively in various domains of the national economy.

Korea has widely introduced those lines to diversify transport and increase its capacity.



Part of the construction site of the tailing settling pond (at the Musan Mine)

Treaty on Passing of Korean-Soviet Borderline Initialed

A treaty on passing of the Korean-Soviet borderline between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was initialed in Pyongyang on November 26.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Li Jong Mok, first vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

Present on the Soviet side were the member of the Soviet government delegation headed by M.S. Kapitsa, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to the DPRK.

The treaty was signed by Li Jong Mok and M.S. Kapista.

New Coal Mines Under Construction

Many new coal mines are under construction in the DPRK.

The construction of over 90 coal mines and some 30 pits is under way in different parts of the country, including Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong districts and northern region, in accordance with the Workrs' Party of Korea's policy on concentrating efforts on the coal industry.

One hundred times as much coal as that in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule is turned out a year on coal is deposited in plenty. The young builders of the shafts, a breakthrough for the development of this coal field, have completed the construction of five ones in a brief period. As a result, Sosa and Soho coal mines with an annual production capacity of several million tons have made their appearance. The construction of new modern mines is one more proud success in the struggle to carry into effect the plan of President Kim Il Sung to make the Anju District Coal Field produce 70-100 million tons of coal a year.

Toksan, Ryongnam and Kumok coal mines and many pits are under construction in the Kangdong district situated in the suburbs of Pyongyang. When the planned projects come to an end, the coal output on this coal field will jump 3.5 fold.

Large-scale coal mines and pits are taking shape and the existing ones are reconstructed on an expansion basis in Sunchon district, northern region and west coast.

The nation's annual coal production is expected to reach 120 million tons at the end of the 1980s.

Many colliery building enterprises are active in different parts of Korea.

Mining equipment production bases in Pyongyang, Hoeryong, Sunchon, Tanchon, Sariwon, Chonchon and other parts of the country turn out various kinds of machines and equipment for the colliery building and coal production.

Coal production is on a rapid increase with many new mines built and the existing ones reconstructed and expanded.

When the 120 million ton target of coal is hit, the coal output of Korea will be about 30 times the 1949 figure, the pre-war year.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (19)

Intensified Assistance to Countryside

(Continued from the previous issue)

In accordance with the original basic line of economic construction put forth by President Kim Il Sung, we solved successfully the problem of the heavy industry serving agriculture by giving priority to the development of heavy industry.

In developing the heavy industry serving agriculture we accorded priority to the development of the industrial sectors for irrigation. It was because irrigation presented itself as the primary task for the technical revolution in our countryside.

In order to vigorously push ahead with the irrigation of agriculture it was imperative to develop heavy industry capable of turning out and supplying in large quantities building materials such as steel, cement and timber, building machinery such as excavator and bulldozer and mechanical power equipment including motor, transformer and pump.

We also concentrated great efforts on increasing power production by building many large power stations and medium and small ones in order to speed up electrification in the rural areas.

Particularly, great efforts were focussed on the production of modern farm machinery including tractors in the building of the heavy industry serving agriculture. What is most important in material and technical assistance to agriculture is to supply tractors and other up-to-date machinery and technical means. However, import of farm machinery from other countries needs colossal outlay of funds and in that way, the technical revolution cannot be hastened.

Tractors required for our rural technical revolution alone would amount to tens of thousands and if we import them it would take us scores of years even if we import thousands of tractors a year. Moreover if accustomed to importing machines from others, we would be unable to make them with our own efforts for good.

It was very difficult for us to produce tractors by ourselves under the situation in which the country's industrialization had not yet been carried out and equipment and techniques were not much available. Our working class and technicians, however, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, disassembled a tractor and measured all its accessories one by one to draw out a blue-print of innumerable sheets and at last succeeded in turning out tractors in the course of strenuous struggle.

We also solved on our own the problem of producing chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals necessary for the chemicalization of agriculture.

Having advanced the slogan "Fertilizer precisely means grain and grain, socialism", President Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led our people to rebuild and enlarge the chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals factories which had been completely destroyed by the Japanese and US imperialists and to build new fertilizer factories fed on domestic raw materials and resources.

As a result, we have now built a mighty heavy industry base capable of producing and supplying by itself all material and technical means necessary for equipping agriculture with modern technology.

By virtue of this, we established in every county such state enterprises as farm machine station, irrigation control office and land development office, bases for material and technical assistance to the countryside, and, through them, rendered powerful assistance to the rural areas.

It is very important in supplying the countryside with farm machinery and other material and technical means whether to allow farmers to purchase the material and technical means as theirs or to place the material and technical means belonging to the property of the entire people at their service through the establishment of state enterprises such as farm machine stations and irrigation control offices.

In order to rapidly consolidate the material and technological basis of agriculture through the powerful support for the countryside, it is necessary to make farmers use farm machines and the like through enterprises in the service of agriculture, instead of permitting them to purchase them. Only then can modern technical means be immediately supplied to the countryside irrespective of farmers' capacity of financial payment to strengthen the material and technological basis of agriculture and all the farms and regions be developed evenly and quickly without leaving any unit lagging behind. This is of advantage also to the future prospect for the development of agriculture.

The capital construction for consolidating material and technological foundations of our agriculture, too, is all carried out at state expense. This is an important manifestation of the fact that the state looks in a responsible manner after the consolidation of the economic foundations of the cooperative economy and the farmers' living.

From the initial period following the liberation all the large-scale projects were built at state expense and after the creation of the basis of industry all capital construction was undertaken by the state. Thus, the state is now directly undertaking all projects of capital construction including medium and small-river improvement works and construction of threshing grounds, drying grounds, domestic animal sheds, storehouses and rural power stations which were formerly undertaken by the cooperative farms themselves. This increased investment in the rural areas and made rural construction be done in a more planned and rational way to rapidly strengthen the material and technological foundations of agriculture.

We have also trained a large number of technicians and experts at state expense and sent them to the countryside.

Putting agriculture on a modern scientific and technological basis gives rise to the needs of a huge army of technical personnel who have acquired advanced science and technology and skillfully handle modern technical means.

Regarding that the massive demand for agricultural technical personnel equipped with modern science and technology can only be met at state expense, we gave enormous state assistance to the training of rural technical personnel.

(To be continued)

U.S. and S. Korea Should Apologise for Their Crime in Killing Three Koreans: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 26 came out with a commentary on the criminal atrocity of the U.S. and south Korea in bestially murdering guards of the DPRK side in the Panmunjom conference room area on November 23.

The author of the commentary noted that the massive gunfiring and murder committed by the U.S. and south Korea in the Panmunjom conference room area where peaceful talks between north and south were taking place in succession these days was a deliberate and premeditated criminal act for obstructing the relaxation of tensions and creation of a climate of dialogue in Korea.

Citing facts, the commentary recalled that the U.S. and south Korea had intentionally increased tensions and laid a stumbling block in the way of independent and peaceful reunification by hastening arms build-up and war preparations and perpetrating military provocations systematically behind the curtain of dialogue each time an atmosphere of dialogue was created and a sign of the relaxation of tensions was in sight in Korea.

The provocative military moves behind the curtain of dialogue and the ensuing brutal killing at Panmunjom clearly show once again where the danger of war comes from in Korea.

The Korean people are heightening vigilance against the reckless provocations and war intrigues of the U.S. and its stooges.

The U.S. and south Korea should apologise for their crime in brutally killing guards of the Pyongyang side in the Panmunjom conference room area, sternly punish the criminals and return without delay the tourist whom they took away by force.

Should they pursue a showdown of "strength" and persist in their aggression and provocations against us, defying our repeated warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

American soldiers killed three KPA guards by firing automatic weapons which violate the rules stipulated at the armistice agreement. Photo shows American soldiers firing automatic rifles at KPA guards.

KCNA Issues Statement to Condemn Americans to Kill Three Korean Guards

The Korean Central News Agency issued on Nov. 26 the following statement condemning the U.S. and south Korean army soldiers' murdering and injuring KPA guards in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom on November 23.

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

The situation is now further aggravating in our country owing to the military provocations on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

As already reported, in the morning of November 23 the United States army and the south Korean puppet army perpetrated a grave gun-firing at guard personnel of our side in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom.

They killed three guardmen of our side and heavily injured one other through this gun-firing.

The massive gun-firing and act of murder committed by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets in the conference room district in Panmunjom are a premeditated and deliberate move to aggravate the tension in Korea.

As for the killed or wounded guard personnel of our side, one of them intended to protect the safety of a foreign tourist who happened to cross the central demarcation line unexpectedly and the others approached him to help him up when he was gunned down by the U.S. and puppet army soldiers.

The U.S. and puppet army soldiers' atrocious murder of the guard personnel of our side on their routine duty is a grave provocation that grossly violates the paragraphs 6, 10, 12 and 14 of the armistice agreement and the provisions agreed upon between the two sides concerning the security in the headquarters area of the MAC.

The Korean people brand the U.S. and puppet army soldiers' criminal murdering and injuring the guard personnel of our side as an unpardonable challenge intended to heighten the tension and disturb peace in Korea and bitterly denounce it.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula has never been tranquil and remained tense all the time owing to the aggression and provocations on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets.

The gun-firing that flared in the conference room district in Panmunjom was by no means accidental and this glaringly shows the gravity of the tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

Under this situation we advanced reasonable overtures including the proposal for tripartite talks in order to defuse the tension in Korea and achieve national reunification and a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and have all along made efforts for their realization.

Recently there were economic and Red Cross talks between the north and the south in Panmunjom one after another after a long time thanks to our side's proposal and sincere efforts and this gave the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people the hope that this might serve as an important occasion in easing the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and improving the frozen north-south relations.

The gun-firing undertaken by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets in Panmunjom at this time cannot be interpreted otherwise than a move to incite the north-south confrontation and further aggravate the tense situation to block the way of peaceful reunification.

The United States intentionally increased tension and threw a wet blanket over the improving atmosphere each time when north-south dialogue was arranged in our country.

Of late U.S. ambassador to south Korea Walker and commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea Livsey have obstructed the progress of the north-south dialogue this or that way uttering "too much expectation" for the north-south economic talks is "a taboo" and "U.S. assistance for the modernization" of the south Korean puppet army "would continue as ever".

Even today when there is a sign of the situation on the Korean Peninsula improving as a result of the north-south dialogue the aggressor forces are being steadily beefed up in south Korea, provocations against us persist and acts of violating the armistice agreement do not cease in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists' ulterior design to incite the north-south confrontation and put a brake in the peace talks found its graphic manifestation in making the puppet minister of culture and information of south Korea issue what they called "statement" in connection with this incident.

In this "statement" the south Korean puppet took issue with us making such an argument reversing black and white as our side "committed itself a provocative gun-firing" and raved the "climate for north-south dialogue was decisively marred."

Although the murder of guards of our side was jointly committed by the U.S. army and the south Korean puppet army we did not mention the south Korean side right after the incident, out of the desire to promote the hard-won north-south dialogue.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets in collusion with the United States try to shift on to us the blame for the incident they had provoked.

This clearly proves that south Korean authorities had, in fact, no interest in dialogue and tried to bring it to a rupture from its outset, though they were compelled by home and foreign public opinion to come out to the negotiation table.

The incident caused by the U.S. army and the south Korean puppet army has brought the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain. The terror-ridden atmosphere prevailing in Panmunjom tells that it has reached such an impasse where the north-south dialogue cannot be held free from fear.

It is quite natural that a good atmosphere can not be created for dialogue since the United States and the south Korean puppets had brought into the Panmunjom conference room district even the prohibited automatic rifles, machine guns and hand grenade throwers to undertake open provocations against us, as fully revealed in the course of the incident.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to shirk the responsibility for the gun-firing incident. But, they cannot conceal their true color as the very one who block the improvement of the north-south relations and increase the tension, invariably pursuing the policy of division and war in Korea.

The United States must stop its moves for aggression and war against our Republic and immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets must severely punish the criminals who killed and injured guards of our side in the Panmunjom conference room district, vouch for no recurrence of such an incident and apologise for their criminal act.

Pyongyang
November 26, 1984

(Continued from page 1)

Kangryong Peninsula in the West Sea of the country at around 16 hours 29 minutes for espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

Such acts of aerial espionage numbered as many as 13 after October 31 alone.

It is ill-boding that the U.S. continuously infiltrated spy planes into the DPRK airspace at a time when the situation of the Korean Peninsula has been rendered strained due to their brutal, murderous outrage against guard personnel of the Pyongyang side on November 23 in the Panmunjom conference room area.

The KCNA reported: "Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement, an infringement upon our sovereignty and a deliberate and premeditated act for further aggravating the situation of our country."

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly look at the situation prevailing in our country these days and act with discretion."

As soon as the reckless espionage of the U.S. took place, the senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the American side through a telephone notice and demanded it take responsible steps against the recurence of similar incidents.

Meanwhile, the south Korean army fired a number of large-calibre machine-gun bullets towards a post of the Pyongyang side at a spot about 1,800 metres southeast of MDL marker No. 1181 on the eastern section of the front twice on November 23: at 16:20 and 18:20. This was a grave violation of the armistice agreement and a premeditated armed provocation for deliberately rendering the situation strained.

The senior member of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telephone notice to the American side, strongly protesting against the machinegun firing by the south Korean army and demanding it to take a responsible step to prevent the recurrence of such reckless military provocation.

DPRK Paper Accuses Washington & Seoul of Panmunjom Shootings

Workers in Pyongyang Denounce Washington and Seoul

November 28 (KCNA) — The south Korean puppets must apologise for their crime in killing guards of our side in the Panmunjom conference room area, sternly punish the murderers and take, first of all, responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such incident, declares Rodong Sinmun Wednesday.

Puppet Chon Du Hwan appeared before south Korean newspaper and radio publishers, chief editors and information directors on November 26 and slandered us, the victim of the Panmunjom firing incident, as "destructive" and "conscienceless," and the "minister of culture and information," at the same place that day, brought forward the firing case and heaped abuses on us, crying no one knew where the north would commit "a provocation."

Refuting these outbursts of the south Korean puppets as a mean false propaganda for distorting the truth of the murder committed by themselves and laying the blame at another's door, the author of the commentary says:

The personnel of our side did not raid the other side but attempted to protect a tourist and save the wounded guard. But the other side killed personnel of our side. This was a deliberate act.

The Chon Du Hwan group caused another Panmunjom incident in order to intensify the anti-communist confrontation campaign in south Korea, put down the spirit of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean students and people and prop up the tottering fascist dictatorial system and thus freeze division and gratify its wild desire for long-term office.

The south Korean puppets are the very criminals who threatened peace and increased tensions by committing the murder in broad daylight in the Panmunjom conference room area.

After committing the provocative firing in the Panmunjom conference room area, the venue of north-south dialogue, the puppets launched into a smear campaign against us, agitating confrontation. This is proof that they had no interest in the dialogue at all but intended to bring it to a rupture from the beginning, though they turned up at the negotiating room under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad.

Due to the grave provocations committed by the south Korean puppet clique, the already strained situation has been brought to a higher pitch of tension in our country which is constantly fraught with the danger of war and such a horrifying atmosphere pervades Panmunjom that even north-south dialogue cannot be held there with a sense of security. The south Korean puppet clique must bear full responsibility for this.

They have the cheek to contend that they are interested in dialogue after aggravating tensions by perpetrating the provocation.

If they were interested in dialogue, they should have stopped, first of all, the provocative acts spoiling the climate of dialogue.

The mastermind of the Panmunjom firing case is the U.S. imperialists who pursue policies of aggression and war, occupying south Korea.

A Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the criminal outrage of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets in brutally killing guard personnel of our side in Panmunjom was held at the Central Workers' House on November 27.

Put up in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people", "Down with Chon Du Hwan, the traitor to the nation and quisling" and "Let us accomplish at all costs the historic cause of national reunification with the united efforts of the whole nation".

Pak Sung Il, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke first at the meeting.

He pointed to the ogreish outrage committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and south Korean puppet clique in the district of the Panmunjom conference room on November 23 in killing three guard personnel of our side and heavily wounding one other by firing at a guard of our side who tried to awaken a foreign tourist to his mistaken crossing of the central demarcation line while taking pictures and protect his personal safety and at other guard personnel of our side who approached the guard who fell, hit by the enemy's bullets, to help him to his feet.

He referred to the fact that the DPRK repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals including that of tripartite talks for easing the tensions and achieving a durable peace in the Korean Peninsula and providing a precondition for its peaceful reunification and has made all efforts for their realisation and that preliminary contacts for north-south economic talks and full-dress Red Cross talks were held recently in succession at the conference room in Panmunjom.

Noting that at such a time the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet clique answered these affirmative developments with a gun firing incident, the speaker said: This clearly shows that although they are paying lip-service to peace and dialogue in Korea outwardly, they in actuality seek confrontation, not dialogue, and a war, no peace.

Due to their grave provocation the situation of our country has been extremely aggravated and a climate created in which north-south dialogue which opened with so much efforts cannot be held in peace, he said, and stressed: The U.S. imperialist aggressors and south Korean puppet clique are wholly to blame for this.

The U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets, the speaker emphasized, must make an apology for the criminal act, severely punish the criminals and immediately return the foreign tourist of our side taken away by force.

If the United States and south Korean puppet clique sincerely hope for peace and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula and have a true intention to hold a dialogue, they must accept our proposal for tripartite talks without delay, he stated. **(KCNA)**

Attendants to the Nov. 27 Pyongyang mass meeting held at the Central Workers' House denounced the U.S. and the Chon junta for brutally killing guard personnel of the KPA in Panmunjom. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Chon's New Operational Plan for Propaganda Abroad Revealed

– Organized Operations to Influence Mass Media –

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

The south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan recently worked out a new operational plan for their overseas propaganda activities in a bid to improve their badly tarnished international image in the name of "peace" and "reunification", the Chosen Jiho, a Chongryun-affiliated Japanese-language paper here revealed on Nov. 26.

The secret document entitled "Propaganda Policy by Region in Confrantation between North and South" signed by an executive secretary of the south Korean "cultural information ministry" called for: firstly, establishment of a scientific and systematic organisation for propaganda activities aimed at Japan; secondly, strengthening of operations to influence opinion leaders in Europe and the U.S.; thirdly, set as a primary object of their operation in socialist countries those students who come to leading universities in the "free world", while approaching to them by means of religions, or others.

The document gives further details of the propaganda activities, regionally divided into East Europe, China Soviet and the Third World.

* * *

Japan

The latest operational plan on Japan may be characterized by: firstly, a shitt from the old operations to a priority ones, setting a unified control on the activities to cultivate Japanese mass media; secondly, defining more clearly their target of "making the Japanese mass media more friendly to south Korea", while inducing them to have a favourite image of south Korea endeavouring for the "peaceful reunfication" and "world peace and friendship between south Korea and Japan" in accordance with "Seoul-Tokyo relations in a new era" which was established through Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan in September.

The document, in a bid to achieve those goals, stresses the need to: 1) let Japanese correspondents dispatched to Seoul "have a correct recognition of an objective situation" in south Korea; 2) "organize and use pro-south Korean writers in Japan" to contribute tiendly stories to influential or neutral journals there; 3) hold "joint seminars with prominent scholars and pressmen in Japan."

Europe and the U.S.

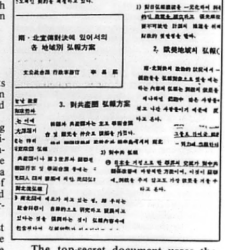
The document separates its objects of the propaganda operations from Korean residents in these regions and mass media there.

Analyzing "the difficulty in carrying out effective propaganda based on anti-communism when an object of propaganda is set on the Koreans" in these regions, the plan says, "Their nostalgia is expected to be excited by way of national dance and musics . . . and led sublime into the love for the motherland."

Meanwhile, it figured out "the most effective object in the operation in these regions as "opinion leaders who are interested in south Korean affairs in Europe and the U.S."

The document further noted, "Their (people in Europe and the U.S.) image (of south Korea) can be improved by way of offering various research material and information on Korea and induce them to be interested in south Korea when requests come from those students or politicians who are engaged in research of south Korea, and even though no such requests."

(Continued on page 5)



The top-secret document urges the Chon junta to strengthen the operational plan for south Korea's overseas propaganda activities aimed at socialist countries and the Third World, and to seek for contacts with them.

Kim Dae Jung Threatened To His Life

The south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan declared recently that they would throw Kim Dae Jung, south Korean opposition leader, back into prison, if he returned to south Korea, according to a Kyodo report from Washington.

This was disclosed in a letter recently sent by the south Korean "ambassador" to the United States to U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Kim, speaking in New York, told the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun in an interview published on Nov. 23: "Originally I had hoped to return before the end of the year, but I changed this to January."

He said he will return home from the United States in January or February even though he knew he might be imprisoned.

Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate, said he was aware that the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon had told Sen. Kennedy it would imprison him if he returned. "But this will not change my intention to return home," he stressed.

* * * * * * * * * *

A Japanese opposition party leader said recently that he is promoting a campaign in response to a U.S. move for the safe return home of Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate now in exile in the U.S.

Den Hideo, representative of the United Social Democratic Party, told reporters here that he has been asked to promote the campaign by Kim himself and an "ad hoc committee" organized in New York for Kim's safety.

According to a leading English paper here Asahi Evening News, the committee planned a rally of 5,000 people at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Dec. 2.

The participants would include congress members, university professors, human rights activists and religionists, the Asahi said.

(Continued from page 4)

Kim Dae Jung held on Nov. 21 an interview with a reporter of the Japanese Asahi Shimbun in New York. (Photo from the Asahi Shimbun)

In an official reply to a question from Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the members of an "ad hoc committee", to the Chon Du Hwan junta, south Korean "ambassador" to the United States said earlier November that Kim would have to serve 17 years in prison to complete the sentence if he returned to south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung, 58, the 1971 presidential candidate, was sentenced to death by a military tribunal for alleged sedition following his arrest in May 1981.

He was expelled to the United States on the excuse of permission for medical treatment after his sentence was commuted to life and then 20 years in prison, and then suspended in December 1982.

S. Korean Pastor Accuses Assaults by Chon Junta

The "New Korea Times", a Korean newspaper published in Canada, carried on October 27 an article by the Rev. Pak Hyong Gyu of the Seoul First Church in denuciation of the suppression of the Chon junta aimed at his life.

"I will make public what I know before I am murdered" by the Chon junta, he said.

He said he unreasonably had been arrested and imprisoned several times by the south Korean authorities and savagely assaulted by them.

The Rev. Pak, an influential south Korean dissident leader, said that the "NSP" (former KCIA), had viciously plotted to kill him in an "internal confusion" by fostering discord inside the church.

Pak declared that the "violence-free policy" advertized by the Chon junta is nothing but an empty slogan.

He further said, "Blatant illegalities and assaults are perpetrated openly in an organized way under the aegis of 'law' and police. Under such structure of power, no one whom the authorities decided to remove can survive."

He said he had been persecuted as a "pro-communist pastor" as he had pitted himself against injustice and espoused hypocrisy and fought to defend the human and other rights of the workers.

"I would fight to the end, not yielding to any threat and blackmail", he added.

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

Crackdowns Upon Students

Two university students in Kwangju, Kim Hye Song and So Jong Hyon, were arrested on Nov. 25, according to south Korean papers.

Frightened at the discovery of many Molotov cocktails on the top of a building near the Chungiangro police booth in Kwangju, the Chon junta ordered to launch a wholesale search campaign and arrested those students on charges of involvement in this incident, clamouring about "attempt at arson" and "preparations for a plot."

Earlier on Nov. 20, Kim Gyong Sik, a student of Koryo university was walked off together with seven other university students including Li Sang Bin and Li Man Gyun, the papers said.

According to an announcement of the Chon junta, 19 students out of those involved in the sit-in of the south Korea's ruling "democratic justice party" building were detained and 186 others were referred to "summary trials" on charges of the violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration."

Meanwhile, a representative member of the "DJP" on Nov. 17 threatened that a "decisive countermeasure" would be taken against "violence contravening law and order."

"Winter Exercise"

A "Winter Exercise" was staged in south Korea from Nov. 19 to 21 on a simulated attack on the DPRK, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The Chon junta mobilized in this war game its army units and planes, tanks and artillery pieces and drove them into an "attack battle", crying for "destruction of the enemy at the initial stage of the war" and "perfection of the attacking posture."

The war game was staged at the time when Red Cross talks and economic talks were going on in a favourite atmosphere of national unity, collaboration and exchange between north and south.

– Socialist Countries – East Europe

The top-secret document urges the south Koreans concerned to participate without fail in international events or scientific meetings held on a worldwide scale which the peoples from socialist countries and the Thrid World attend, for contacts with them.

Referring to "Tokyo or Paris to which pressmen from Soviet or East Europe are dispatched", it says, "there is a way of approaching to those countries through them for an improvement of the relations."

"As an indirect way to approach to the communist bloc," the document added, "those students who come from the communist bloc to study at famous universities in the free bloc can be a primary object."

Advising the gathering of information on chances of trips to East European countries and Soviet Union of economists, pressmen and scholars, the documents says, "it is important to accumulate propaganda knowledge by way of civilian exchanges through occasion of regular visits to those countries."

China

The classified document declares, "It is very desirable for the improvement of relations with communist China to expand exchange of academicians based in Japan", and points out that the "relations with communist China" are more necessary than those with Soviet Union.

Third World

The document, recognizing the strong influence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Third World countries, stresses the need to "lay more strong emphasis on the Third World, by strengthening purposeful propaganda activities."

Recent Parliamentary Politics in S. Korea

A session of the south Korean "national assembly" which had been held since at the end of October ended in a dispute with the opposition "parties"' demands of an improvement in the antipopular laws including the "basic press law", the "labour laws" and the "laws on assembly and demonstration."

A direct election to the "presidency" was strongly called for in the session by opposition members, with the "government" responsibility inquired after for the people's worsening living conditions.

On the other hand, a shocking figure broke, as 4.4 million out of total 7.43 million south Korean workers are paid less than 100,000 won ($124) per month.

The opposition "parties" in the session questioned the ruling "party" about 1) the peaceful shift of power; 2) an improvement of the "basic press law", the "labour laws" and other anti-democratic laws; 3) social and economic affairs; 4) and other problems.

Direct Election to the "Presidency" Demanded

Kim Jae Yong, a representative member of the DKP questioned the "government" on the issue of the peaceful shift of power, saying "The government seems to be thinking of perpendicular shift of power inside the ruling forces", and criticized the dictatorial state of the present politics.

He said "How can it be said that one-man rule is only the dictatorship and one-party rule is not the one?"

The opposition members in unison declared, "Democratic politics can not be realized in the way the will of the ruler" and called for some measures to establish the "most objective and systematic device and guarantee", that is, a "constitutional revision" which allows a direct election of the "presidency."

The "basic press law" and the "labour laws" were attacked in the session as never before, and many opposition solons including So Chon Won of the "DKP" demanded a further step, saying "the remnants of yushin system should be wiped out by means of the revision of the basic press law, the law on assembly and demonstration and the labour laws, or other steps including local autonomy system.

Kim Wang Tae of the "NP" said "Many workers at a considerably number of big enterprises are paid a monthly salary less than 50,000 wons ($61), according to a report released by the "labour ministry." Many labourers in the enterprises are eating noodles only for regular meals."

He strongly demanded that "an executive instruction should be done to better the situation for them."

$2.8 Billion Debt in 4 Years

Chong Jong Hun, a member of the DKP grilled about the worsened situations.

He said the "government" authorities, saying "How have low-wages workers rapidly decreased in number to 280,000 on Oct. 24 this year from 1.65 million last year?" (The "ministry of labour" on Oct. 24, 1984, announced a figure of workers who are paid less than 100,000 won ($122) of a monthly salary, working at enterprises involving more than 10 employees amounted to 280,670 or 9.5 percent of the last year's figure)

Kim Yong Saeng of the "NP" pointed out that "Growth of economy can not be talked on the basis of its growth in quantity and per capita output."

Meanwhile, Min Byong So of the "DKP" said, "Some 4.4 million, or 59 percent of the total south Korean labour force get low wage, less than 100,000 won ($122) per month," and asked "is it a fruit or target of 'welfare society' which is an ideal of the fifth Republic?"

In connection with the economic problem, Kang Bo Song of the "DKP" seeked for the failure of the Chon junta in the management of its economy, saying "The government of the former republican party incurred foreign debts amounting to $21.5 billion during 18 years, while the present DJP government has accumulated $28 billion of debt in 4 years."

Kim Wong Gi, a member of the "DKP" pointed out that according to a report of the "agricultural and fishery ministry," 90 percent of all the farming houses were debt-owed in 1982, as compared with 86 percent in '80, 71.7 percent in '71, and the aggregated debts of all the farm houses amount to 2,500-3,000 billion won ($30-37 billion) each owing a debt of 1.28 million."

Furthermore, Ro Tae Guk of the "NP" revealed a shocking fact that some 80 percent of all farmers suffer from poisoning by agricultural chemicals.

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (13)

(Continued from the previous issue)

PLEASURE PARK FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Koguryo, an ancient kingdom of Korea, moved her capital to the foot of Mt. Taesong. Thus, there rose a palace surrounded by a fortress and Pyongyang came into being.

The Anhak Palace was built 1,500 years ago. There can be seen the site of a fort, the length of each side being 600 metres.

On Mt. Taesong there are remains of military defences, the gorgeously ornamented Nam Gate and other gates, pavilions, artificial lakes and tombs.

After the war this place was turned into a pleasure ground. Here is the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery. There is also a zoo. President Kim Il Sung first sent to the zoo all the rare animals presented to him as gifts by foreign Heads of State.

On the opposite side of the zoo there is a botanical garden which has all species of plants ranging in this country, including ornamental and rare plants. Lakes Michon and Tongchon and a number of other lakes have been arranged for boating. Soft drink counters and restaurants add much to the appearance of this historic pleasure resort.

It was on April 5, 1958 that Mt. Taesong began to be built into a modern pleasure complex, into a recreation ground for the people.

It has recently been expanded and built up beautifully. So, visitors now can make the round of the pleasure ground by monorail train. Among rich foliage of trees are seen modern fun fair facilities which most please children and adults: large-sized sightseeing car, mad mouse, flume ride, Dodg'ems, astro-fighters, merry-go-round, spaceship, jet coaster, tilter whirl, etc.

This pleasure park covering an area of several square kilometres serves as a good recreation ground for the citizens of the capital and travellers from the provinces.

DEPARTMENT STORE NO. 1–FINE DISPLAY OF HOME-MADE GOODS

On April 6, 1982 President Kim Il Sung inspected Department Store No. 1 newly built in the place of the former commercial centre which survived the enemy's reckless bombing during the war (1950-1953). This department store has a total floor space of nearly 40,000 square metres. Its building is 54 metres high and the height of the proper store is 32.6 metres. The new department store is 25 times larger than the old one. The store opens from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The first floor is taken up by cosmetics, glassware, crockery, sewing machine, bicycle, washing machine, refrigerator, flowering plant, wine and soft drink, vase, and domestic article counters. All the commodities are of Korean make and their items number more than 20,000.

The upper floors offer special articles: you can buy goods for children and commodities for men and women, in addition to luxuries and valuables. All the floors are accessible by escalator. A restaurant is under construction in the tower on the top of the building, where one can command a whole view of the district including the Grand People's Study House.

We were arrested long before the counters. We saw various kinds of vinalon and crepe cloth, gorgeous silk fabrics such as *yangdan* and *kongdan*, raw silk such as *unchosu*, *kapsu*, *hyangru*, *mobondan*, *popdan*, *tasaekdan* and *saekdongdan*, famous Korean ready-made skirts made of silk-velvet mixture, diverse sorts of embroidery and knit-wear manufactured at factories in Songyo District, Pyongyang and in Hamhung, men's white shirts with a "Kalmaegi" label, good-quality and beautiful bedclothes and various kinds of leather goods.

We could also see radio and TV sets "made in Korea", clock, wrist watch, table clock, electric fan, cutlery like kitchen knife, fork, spoon and knife, articles of domestic use, and footwear including good-quality boots well known for their durability.

Plastics is widely used to make small bottles, net bags, imitation flowers, rustic baskets, vessels and ornaments.

Besides, there are plastic bags and trunks, parasols, umbrellas, fountain pens, ball pens and many educational toys made of wood, metal, rubber, porcelain and plastics.

As mentioned already, on display were a large number of musical instruments such as *kayagum*, piano, accordion, guitar and xylophone. The top floor is taken up by the counters of books, stuffed animals and cigarettes labelled "Moran", "Kumgang", "Sasum", "Kalmaegi", "Insamdambae", etc. Tobacco is widely cultivated in the Songchon region. It is mild and its mixture with *insam* considerably reduces the noxiousness of nicotine.

Four counters particularly attracted our attention. These are porcelain and glassware, valuables, beverage and cosmetics counters.

Pottery has been known from very long ago and has a history of thousands of years. Korean handicraftsmen have a nearly perfect excellent technique in this domain. We admired porcelains of different sizes (One of them is over one metre high) tagged in *won* and foreign currency (pound sterling), and some samples of tea sets, coffee sets, dolls and vases. In addition to these, there are lacquered industrial art objects inlaid with mother-of-pearl, ornamental ware made of oxhorn and bone, wooden sculpture, and mosaic objects–treasure, cigarette, pencil, sweets, and toilet boxes, fans and stuffed specimens of animals. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 3 - 24)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Sep. 3

*A protocol of the ninth meeting of the Scientific and Technical Co-operation Subcommittee of the Consulative Committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

*A trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was signed in Lome.

Sep. 17

*An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the Central Committee of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea and the Council of the Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations of Hungary was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 18

*A protocol on cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Soviet News Agency Tass was signed in Moscow.

*A protocol of the 19th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consulative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow.

Sep. 24

*A protocol of the 25th meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee of scientific-technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Foreign Delegates to Pyongyang (Sep. 28 - Oct. 5)

Sep. 28

*Prof. and Dr. Major General Stoyan Dimitrov Filipov, a Chair Holder of the Bulgarian Army University of Medicine, and his family.

*A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

*Dinh Van Khai, delegate of Viet Nam and General Director of Register of Shipping, to the 24th Directors' Meeting of Organisation for Ship Technical Inspection and Classification of Socialist Countries to be held in the DPRK.

*Patrick E. Matthews, delegate of the Guyanese Central Bank and its Governor.

*Sabah Alrayes, delegate of the Gulf Investiments Company of Kuwait and its Chairman.

*Daniel L. Fierens, delegate of the Bank Brussels Lanbert of Belgium and its Chief Manager.

*Patrick R. Pagni, delegate of the Society General Bank of France, for attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank.

*Delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Egypt Fadel Abdel Nasser, Director of a Department of the Ministry of Culture.

*A delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by Jose Banito Rey-Romay, Professor of the Economic Investigations Institute of the university.

*A Chinese team to the international shooting competitions to be held in the DPRK.

*Kang Taek Jung, vice-Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan.

*A delegation of the Union of Archtects and Engineers of Construction of Cuba headed by Dolores Lilia Alemani Vega.

Oct. 1

*A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Ye. A. Dolmatovski.

*A delegation of the Soviet State Planning Committee headed by E.I. Razumeyev, Director of Light Industry Department of the committee.

*Hani Al Chamaa, Editor of the Syrian magazine "Jayshi Al-Shaab".

*A delegation of the Angolan University headed by Raul Neto Fernandes, vice-Rector of the university.

*A Nigerian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prof. and Dr. S.A. Adejunmobi, Head of a Chair of the University of Lagos, Nigeria.

*The Guinean Juche idea study delegate Ibrahima Cisse, Editor-in-Chief of the Guinean paper "Horoya".

Oct. 2

*Clement George Kahama, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Korea.

*Henry Degabriel, Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank of Malta,

Korean Paintings "A Fishing Boat in the Twilight" by Hong Song Chol, 1982.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Cartoonist Here Holds 4th Exhibition

Mr. Choe Jun, 56, Korean cartoonist for Choson Shinbo (a Korean language daily published here) held a one-man show in downtown Osaka from Nov. 1 to 6.

The exibition, "Past and Present of Korean Nationals in Japan" was the fourth show of his works following 1978, 1981 and Jan. this year.

The exibition, which was held under the same theme as the previous one, displays 30 paintings (watercolors and oil).

He added 13 works (under the title of the Present) to the drawings (Past) which were displayed in the third show.

Mr. Choe Jun, through his critical eyes tries to depict artistically the historical background of Korean residents, and their enuing social and political problems.

In the present part, he sharply described how the Korean nationals here suffer today.

Introduced here are some of his new drawings produced for the show under the title of the "Present" part.

(Forced Japanization)

Koreans here are under pressure to Japanize themselves and abondon Korean values.

(Freedom of Occupation)

Koreans in Japanese Society face tremendous difficulty hunting jobs because of outright racial discrimination. So jobs they can get are mostly menial ones such as a waitress or waiter of restaurant, or tearoom, clerks at pin-ball parlors, or laborers at small-sized factory or garbage collector.

(A Letter from South Korea)

A letter from hometown is not happy news. Tears falling from eyes symbolize the situation of their relatives in their hometown.

(Song of Fatherland)

"Hinomaru" (Japanese flag) on the girl's face indicates the gagging of Koreans by Japanese right-wing hooligans.

Sports

The Korean women players proved successful at the 26th Yugoslavia International Table Tennis Tournament which was held in Ljubljana over November 15-18, according to a KCNA report.

Pak Son Hyang, Kim Gyong Sun and Han Hye Song finished the runner-up in the women's team event by beating Greece 3-0, Hungary 3:0 and Yugoslavia 3-1.

In woman's singles Pak Son Hyang defeated Soviet, Chinese and Swedish players 3:1 and lost the match with a Chinese girl in the semifinals to place the third.

(Continued from page 6)

Josef Marp Buttigieg, President of the Malta Meditterrane an Bank.

*Utsunomiya, Tokuma Independent Member of the House of Councillors of Japan, and his party.

*Haller Rudolf, Professor of Graz University of Austria.

Oct. 5

*A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by Jean-Jacques Nicolas Mouvenze, Member of the Central Committee of the party and Secretary of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee.

*A delegation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Angelo Cresco, Member of the National Leadership of the party and vice-President of the Group of the Socialist Members of the House of Representatives.

*A Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by vice-Minister Yao Guang.

*A delegation of the Councillors of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche idea headed by President T.B. Mukherjee.

*A delegation of the Chinese Railway Ministry headed by First vice-Minister Li Senmao.

(To be continued)

Shakespeare, Hemingway Now Available in the DPRK

Korean translation of American novels and Shakespeare are now available in bookstands throuout the DPRK. It was learned recently.

The Japanese-language Korean paper (Chosen Jiho) on Nov. 16 published in Tokyo carried a story on world literary novels translated into Korean. The story was written by its staff reporter Li Hong Yong.

A more than 500 works thus for translated into Korean are representative American novels, "For Whom the Bell Tolls", "the Grapes of Wrath", "Gone with the Wind".

In the eyes of the Korean people the U.S.A. is enemy No. 1 responsible for the division of the country and the growing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

According to the Chosen Jiho story, those foreign literary works are selling like hot cakes.

Attention is also paid to literature in the Third World countries.

The Union of Korean Writers is going to publish "Anthology of the World Literature" (100 Vols). Until today more than 500 foreign masterpieces including those of Russian, English, and French literature have been translated into Korean.

The translation and publication of world literature has become active since 1977.

Published in form of complete collections are "Anna Karenina" by Tolstoy, "Dramas of Shakespeare", "The Son of Monte Cristo" by Alexandre Dumas, "93 Years" by Victor Hugo, and all of them are in the list of best-seller.

The foreign literature translation committee of the Union of Korean Writers disclosed that it plans to publish a total of 100 Vols for 5 years, from 1984 to '89, with 34 Vols. expected to come off the press the next year.

The foreign literary works are to be published by the 100,000 copies every year. The translation committee is formed of 10 members. They receive regular fee for the translation.

Follows a partial list of the foreign novels now available in DPRK: "Iriad", "Odyssey" by Homer, "Anthology of Greek Classics", "Anthology of Chinese Classics", "the Divine Comedy" by Dante, "the Decameron" by Boccaccio, "Drama Anthology of Shakespeare", "Paradise Lost" by Milton, "Don Quixote" by Cervantes, "Drama Anthology of Schiller", "Pirre et Jean" by Guy de Maupassant, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" by Thomas Hardy, "the Grapes of Wrath" by Jhon Steinbeck, "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott, "Anthology of Buyron", "An American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser, "Quo Vadis" by Henryk Sienkiewicz, "Tihiy Don" by Sholohov, "For Whom the Bell Tolls" by Ernest Hemingway, "Darkness and Dawn", "War and Peace" by Aleksey Tolstoy, "The lower Depths" by Maksim Gor'kiy, "Poetic Anthology of Mayakovskiy, "How the Steel Was Tempered" by Ostrovskiy, "Gone with the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell, "Virgine Soil Upturned" by Sholohov, "Jean-Christophe" by Roman Rolland, "Drama Anthology of Ebsen",

"Poetic Anthology of Latin America", "Journey to the Center of the Earth" by Jules Verne, "Anthology of Lao She", "Anthology of Natsume Soseki", etc.

Reagan's Re-election and His Strategy to Put Asia and Pacific on The Front Burner

By Li Gyo Sun
Special to The People's Korea

1. Reagan's Election Victory: What Does It Mean?

Ronald Reagan was re-elected as president of the United States in the November 7 presidential election and now he has four more years to run the United States.

World mass media described his election victory as "an impressive landslide victory" while some observers said that his victory did not necessarily mean people's approval of his policies.

During his first term, he followed the policy of reviving a "strong America" backed by its strong military power. This was seen in his firm stance with the Soviet Union, a big jump in defence spending and a tough approach to Central America and other troubled areas.

He was called the most radical anti-Soviet, anti-communist president in U.S. history. His foreign policy based on the positions of strength led to an intensified East-West confrontation which reminded many people of the Cuban crisis.

The Reagan administration aggravated the world situation by intervening in the affairs of many parts of the world directly or indirectly, increasing the danger of nuclear war.

Though some economists predict that the American economy is getting better and with that a great number of Americans will get new jobs, the economic outlook is not so rosy.

There is a growing public opinion among the American people and its allies that Reagan should change his firm stance with the Soviet Union and adjust his policies to the reality which requires a great deal of efforts to avoid a nuclear war and reduce tensions.

Reagan's domestic headache is snowballing deficits. The United States' trade deficit hit a record of $105.5 billion in the first 10 months of the year and the federal budget deficit, without policy actions, could rise well above $260 billion by 1989. Despite huge deficits, the Reagan administration plans to spend $333.7 billion on defence for the coming fiscal year.

Some observers say the external and internal factors will force Reagan to change his course toward a reduction of world-wide tensions. They also say Reagan will show flexibility in arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

But, the administration's policies will remain largely unchanged.

2. Washington's Asian Tilt and Projected U.S.-Japan-S. Korea 3-Way Military Alliance

1) Backbone of Reagan's World Strategy

In a bid to revive a "strong America", Reagan regards Asia and the Pacific as an "important strategic area" for U.S. global strategy.

As this region is an important strategic arena in view of the conflicting interests of the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the United States is beefing up military capabilities, particularly its naval fleet in the Pacific and accelerating the formation of a collective defense system in the region.

Reagan gave primary importance to these areas in mapping out his world strategy against the Soviet Union and wants to put the region under American influence.

His shift of American economic and military focus from Europe to the Pacific nations of Asia also reflects greater U.S. trade, investment interests in the economies of the region.

Most remarkable about his Asia and Pacific strategy is the fact that Reagan is speeding up the completion of a tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

2) Move to Form a Pacific Basin Community

The Reagan administration set up a National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (NCPEC) within the State Department in September.

In his speech made in Los Angeles in October, Secretary of State George Shultz mentioned "a Pacific basin community" stressing the need to form a U.S.-led "Pacific community."

Former envoy to the Middle East Fairbanks was appointed as General Secretary of the NCPEC which composed of 51 people from the government, Congress and business and academic communities.

The proposed plan for a Pacific basin community that would bring the United States, Japan and China and ASEAN countries and other Pacific nations into closer economic and military cooperation is that for an Asian version of NATO and the European Community.

Japan is actively responding to the U.S. move. Japanese foreign ministry officials have disclosed that prime minister Nakasone Yasuhiro will propose a "Pacific cooperation plan" when he visits the United States and other Pacific nations in January next year. According to the plan, its excludes Korea, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam. The Japanese Foreign Ministry, in a bid to promote the idea, set up a "liaison committee for Pacific cooperation" within the ministry.

3) What is behind America's Asian Tilt

The most important factor that makes Reagan attach importance to the Asia-Pacific region is that that part of the world plays the most important part in U.S. global strategy.

Firstly, economic interests dictate U.S. militar's increased involvement in the region which has an enormous economic potential.

That Judgement is based on many factors but most of all on the dramatic economic growth of the Pacific and Asian region in recent years. That growth has led to a huge expansion of U.S. trade with countries on the Pacific rim. East Asian and South Pacific countries alone now account for 30 percent of U.S. trade. Last year, for the second time, U.S. trade with Asian countries, mainly Japan, exceeded its trade with Western Europe.

Especially U.S. relationships with Japan, despite some frictions between two countries on trade matters, are getting stronger.

A senior U.S. military commander recently said:

"Our largest overseas trading partner is Japan. Between Japan and the United States, we have 30 percent of the world's gross national product. We do $60 billion worth of dealing with Japan, two ways, every year." **(Pacific Stars and Stripes, October 17, 1984)**

Adm. William J. Crowe Jr. also said that, "if anything threatened that trade relationship or the vitality of either economy, it would impact in the entire international community."

This is the very reason why U.S. leaders such as Reagan, Shultz and Mike Mansfield, American ambassador to Japan, stress the importance and enormous future potential of the area. Many American officials believe that the next 100 years will be the century of the Pacific." **(To be continued)**

Pyongyang Demands U.S. Apology

(Continued from page 1)

and sent a notice to the U.S. side at that critical moment to let it know the DPRK side's intention to merely awaken and protect the tourist and save the wounded man.

This gun firing left three north Korean guards killed and one heavy wounded.

Maj. Gen. Li accused the U.S. side of using "M-16" automatic rifles and machineguns and handgrenade thrower in a flagrant violation of the rules allowing guards to wear sidearms only.

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 26 carried a commentary that the massive gunfiring and murder committed by the U.S. and south Korea in the Panmunjom conference room area where peaceful talks between north and south were taking place in succession these days was a deliberate and premeditated criminal act for obstructing the relaxation of tensions and creation of a climate of dialogue in Korea. **(See the text on page 3)**

The KCNA issued a statement on Nov. 26, condemning the U.S. and south Korean army soldiers' murder of the DPRK guard personnel on their routine duty a grave provocation that grossly violates the paragraphs 6, 10, 12 and 14 of the armistice agreement and the provisions agreed upon between the two sides concerning the security in the headquarters area of the MAC. **(See the full text on page 3)**

"The facts," the DPRK senior member Li Tae Ho stressed, "proved that the U.S. and south Korea were scheming to render the situation on the Korean Peninsula more strained, create an acute and terrible atmosphere in Panmunjom and thus make it impossible to hold the north-south dialogue."

Maj. Gen. Li declared, "The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and war moves are the root cause of the heightening of the tensions and the danger of war in our country. The enemy, he warned, must not miscalculate our patient efforts to ease tensions and set the situation right."

Demanding an American apology for the incident, Maj. Gen. Li urged the U.S. side to severly punish the criminals, send back the foreign tourist and take responsible measures against the recurrence of such firing incident.

Prior to the opening of the 426th meeting on the morning of Nov. 25, the U.S. brought into the conference room area 90 more armed personnel than the designated number and, at around 9:30, armed with machine guns into the buildings just by the conference room. A U.S. MP whipped off his revolver and threatened personnel of the north Korean side with a gesture of firing at them, the KCNA reported on Nov. 26.

The DPRK side sent a telephone notice to the enemy side at 11:05 in strong protest against this and demanded it promptly stop such provocative act.

Seoul Students

(Continued from page 1)

to south Korean newspaper reported on November 22.

The attendants at the meeting went over to a demonstration, chanting slogans condemning the crimes of the "Democratic Justice Party." They had a clash with riot police when their attempt to take to the streets was barred by it.

More than 1,000 students of Koryo, Yonsei, Sogang and three other universities in Seoul held an inaugural meeting of the "National General Federation of Students" at the plaza in front of the students' hall of Koryo University before starting an anti-"government" demonstration on the afternoon of November 20, according to the south Korean paper Hankook Ilbo November 21.

In the inaugural declaration read at the meeting, they pledged "to fight till a country of democracy and the people is built" and adopted a "declaration to fight against the 'Democratic Justice Party'".

In the "declaration" the students reaffirmed the 15-point demand put forward by students when they had occupied the building of the "Democratic Justice Party" and waged a sit-in strike and threatened that they would launch "a movement for boycotting the general elections" in case this demand was not met.

After the inaugural meeting, the students fought riot police, hurling stones and flame bottles at it. They chanted "release the arrested students" and other slogans.

The south Korean students are directing the spearhead of their struggle against fascism and for democracy against the "Democratic Justice Party".

On November 14, the "Central Party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party" in Seoul was destroyed under a shower of stones and occupied by hundreds of students.

Over 100 of students of Seoul National University who were going to attend a meeting of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' Union in Pyonghwa market on October 12, raided the Seoul branch office of the "Democratic Justice Party".

The "tenth regional party" of the "Democratic Justice Party" in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, was attacked on November 17, and the "central study and training institute" of the party in Kangdong district raided and had 2 trucks burnt on November 22.

Earlier, on November 10, the North Chungchong Provincial branch office of the "DJP" in Chongju was showered with stones by demonstrators.

Over 4,000 students of 42 universities and colleges from all parts of south Korea held a meeting on November 5 at Yonsei University in Seoul, and shouted "Down with the Chon Du Hwan 'regime'" and "Disband the 'Democratic Justice Party'". At a "meeting denouncing the 'Democratic Justice Party'" held on November 16 at Seoul University, indignant students burnt an accursed "party flag" of the "DJP".

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